

## U.S. BELIEVES INTO I.W.W. ACTIVITY

## ADVISES MEAT MONOPOLY WITH NATIONAL CONTROL

## COME-A-CROPPER ON GUARANTEE OF PRICE OF WHEAT

Dealers And Mill Men Have No Concerted Plan—Exporters Would Have Uncle Sam Pay Farmer Difference Between What They Pay and Agreed Price.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Grain dealers, exporters and millers today presented to the house agriculture committee varied suggestions for methods of carrying out the government's guarantee to producers of \$2.25 a bushel for the 1919 wheat crop. All agreed that the true market price as determined by world conditions, would drop below the guaranteed rate, and that the government should make good the difference directly rather than by maintaining artificially the higher price.

The witnesses also agreed that the existing United States grain corporation, or some similar body, should be maintained as the government's agency for supporting the price to growers. They differed as to methods to be prescribed by legislation, which the committee is preparing to draft.

The grain dealers proposed that the corporation actually buy the grain at \$2.25 a bushel, and then sell it to millers or other consumers at a price dictated by world markets, and acquire the country's surplus for export. The exporters suggested that the corporation's functions be limited to paying the farmers the difference between the government price and the market price at which the grain was sold, without actually taking possession and consequently without piling up a great quantity for export.

Millers Ask Protection

The millers were interested mainly in having the corporation given authority to protect millers against losses growing out of the falling of the wheat price from the present artificial level to the true world price, and the fluctuations in the world price before it becomes stable under the corporation's administration.

Representatives of the respective interests appearing before the committee today, did not agree wholly among themselves over many details of their proposed plans.

In the main, however, the grain dealers advocated that the grain corporation continue to function much as it has done in the past. This the dealers would collect grain from farmers, paying the guaranteed price, with a small deduction for commission, and turn over the grain to the grain corporation at the guaranteed price. The corporation then would sell it at the price it judges to represent the world price, determined by international competition, and export the surplus. Spokesmen were reluctant to predict what the world price or the true market price would be.

Other suggestions of the dealers were that the government should not acquire warehouses or mills in anticipation of an emergency, called by flooding the market after next summer's harvest, and that the grain corporation should not be called on to handle other grains than wheat.

The millers asked protection against the expected decline from the present artificial level to the open market prices, it was explained, only to keep the usual quantity in transit to consumption points, necessary to maintain a steady supply.

An accounting would be maintained with the grain corporation, by which the corporation would pay the difference between the wheat price on the day on which flour was shipped and a lower price on the day the flour was delivered.

NEWS EPITOME

FOREIGN

British government is lenient with labor advising with delegations.

Governor Cattle of Lower California makes appeal to the United States to beware of agitation looking toward annexation of his state.

DOMESTIC

Government authorizes investigation of hostile propaganda, including I. W. W.

Seattle bravely prepares to meet general strike tomorrow morning.

Plans for stabilizing the wheat market are pretty much up in the air.

National Livestock association advises meat monopoly under government control.

Report that General Crowder has been reprimanded is set at rest by Baker.

Jess Willard and Jack Dempsey are matched to fight July 4.

LOCAL

Former Governor Hunt is entitled to \$4,529 back salary, Judge Stanford decides.

Utah delegation expected today to discuss exchange of Utah land for strip of Arizona north of Grand Canyon.

Three of four airplanes that reached city Sunday to depart this afternoon for Yuma.

Congressional medal of honor awarded to Phoenix man, killed after great bravery in action.

## NATIONAL LIVESTOCK MAN ADVANCES BOLD THEORY—STATES EXISTENCE OF PRODUCERS DEPENDS ON STRONG SUPERVISION—CATTLE INDUSTRY IS AT STAKE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—A government regulated monopoly of the meat industry was advocated by livestock producers today before the senate agriculture committee and the house interstate commerce committee, as the only means of satisfying both the producer and the consumer, and preventing the cattle business from being destroyed.

George Armstrong, cattle man of Fort Worth, Texas, recommended to the senate committee that legislation be enacted, which would give the government control of the entire industry and permit it to fix the prices of livestock, meat and labor. He said both producers and consumers had just grievances against the present system and that only government intervention would prevent continued agitation.

Edward C. Leaster, member of the executive committee of the National Livestock association, and former chief of the livestock and markets division of the food administration, told the house committee that the cattle industry would be destroyed if the government did not take steps immediately towards assuring the producers a just profit. He declared that more cattlemen were facing bankruptcy today than at any other time in the history of the industry, and that government ownership was the only solution of the problem.

Hoover Caused Losses

Mr. Leaster charged that the food administration was responsible for large losses suffered by livestock producers. He said the packers were assured a good profit on everything they handled, but when the producers asked for the same privilege, Food Administrator Hoover told them it could not be done, and that they should be willing to make some sacrifices to aid the country to win the war.

The witness said the result was that the credit of the producers was destroyed, and that they had lost so much money that they now were forced to sell almost all their calves, with a consequent threat to the future meat supply.

Mr. Hoover seemed to have every one's interests at heart except the producers', he stated. "He treated them unfairly from the start. He even went so far as to tell the allied meat supply of the country was much greater than it was, and invited them to order as heavily as they desired. He so misrepresented the situation that England shows an increase in her cattle during the war, while ours is greatly decreased."

While Mr. Armstrong was testifying before the senate committee he was asked to furnish letters bearing on his relations to the five big packers. One of these dealt with his purchase of stock in the Fort Worth Record. The witness explained that he had helped purchase a controlling interest in this paper, advancing \$10,000, borrowed on notes endorsed by Armour and company and Swift and Company, but denied that his purchase was to give the packers control of the paper.

Mr. Armstrong said his purpose was to change the "socialistic viewpoint" of the editor, Clarence Ousley, now assistant to Secretary Houston.

Mr. Armstrong said he later disposed of his newspaper stock and was convinced now that Mr. Ousley's idea of government was nearer right than was his own at that time.

The witness identified a letter which he wrote to E. W. Croll of Armour and company, seeking extension of the notes and he added:

"I took this stock originally in the hope I might be of some assistance to Mr. Armour and Mr. Swift." He suggested that the packers would find the arrangement had been profitable, if they had "insisted" editorial policy before and after taking the stock.

Mr. Armstrong said he knew nothing about another arrangement, referred to in letters read by Francis J. Heney, in which the packers obtained stock in the Fort Worth Star Telegram, as security for a loan to the paper.

Henry Veeder, counsel for Swift and Company followed Mr. Armstrong. He testified concerning his connection with the pools conducted by the big packers for 10 years down to 1902, and after several clashes with Mr. Heney, protested that he was not permitted to answer questions properly.

Formation of pools by the big packers was to prevent the oversupply of the market and to keep prices stable. Mr. Veeder testified that the pools were broken up by Schwarzschild and Sulzberger, an independent company, flooding the market, he declared.

But could the small packers break up combinations of the big packers today? asked Mr. Heney.

"They could if they had enough capital to stick it out," Mr. Veeder replied.

"They would have to have more money than England," commented Mr. Heney.

Widely published advertisements of "where the Swift dollar goes" were criticized by members of the committee during the testimony of L. D. H. Weld, manager of Swift and Company's research department, who was the first witness today before the senate committee.

Senators Norris and Grooma said the advertising was misleading and would give readers of country papers the impression the packing concerns were making a profit of 2 per cent instead of 12. Mr. Weld said the advertisement pointed out that 2.04 out of each one hundred cents of sales went for profit \$5 cents for livestock and the remainder for expenses.

## BLIND DEMANDS MADE BY WILSON INCITE SQUABBLE

Passage Of Naval Bill On Cable Orders From President Contested—Padgett Refuses To Disclose Messages Contents—Personalities Involved.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Disclosure in the house today by Chairman Padgett of the naval committee, that President Wilson, in a cablegram last week to Secretary Daniels, insisted that congress adopt the new three-year naval building program, was followed by futile efforts of republican members to obtain the text of the message.

Representative Padgett said the president's cablegram was responsible for the committee's unanimous recommendation of the construction of ten dreadnaughts and ten scout cruisers, carried in the new \$750,000,000 naval appropriation bill, consideration of which was begun today in the house. Mr. Padgett refused to make public the text of the message on the ground that questions of foreign policy were involved in its contents.

"The president was very insistent that the three-year program should be carried out," declared Mr. Padgett. "In substance, the president said nothing had occurred over there to change his recommendations, but said if there were developments in the way of disarmament and a league of nations, he would be willing to provide should be inserted to allow him to discontinue the program."

Imperialistic Policy

Only one member of the house opposed the proposed naval expansion bill during the debate today. Representative Huddleston of Alabama criticized the bill as representing "a policy of imperialism that would saddle the country with a burden of militarism," and would lead to another war. Representative Kelly of Michigan, a republican member of the naval committee, urged the expansion as did Representative Miller of Washington, another republican.

A cross fire of questions from republican representatives disclosed that the president had sent a message urging the necessity of passing the bill. Representative Gillette of Massachusetts asked if the message said that the failure of the bill "would be fatal to our negotiations" and said he regarded such language as "intimating the United States had only one negotiator over there."

"That is not accurate," answered Mr. Padgett.

Pressed by Representative Rodgers of Massachusetts, republican, who asked if the word "fatal" was used, Mr. Padgett said he would have to be excused from answering as to the words that were or were not in the president's cable, and added that he would

BEWARE OF BREAD LINES BY MAY 1ST

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—If the wave of unemployment sweeping over the country is not checked, "the prediction of Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, that we shall have bread lines in the big cities of the country by May 1, will come true," declared Nathan A. Smythe, assistant director general of the United States employment service, in an address here tonight.

Speaking before employment service examiners, from states east of the Mississippi, Mr. Smythe answered attacks which he said had been made on the service by private agencies, friends of state employment agencies and the National Metal Trades association.

"These attacks," said Mr. Smythe, "are being made upon the only government agency that is engaged in getting jobs for returning soldiers, sailors and war workers."

"A spirit of social unrest is spreading across the country like influenza, and the only agency working against it is the United States employment service."

Asserting that the most serious attack had come from the National Metal Trades association, Mr. Smythe said:

"Some fourteen or fifteen branch offices throughout the country, which operate as employment agencies, the association stands for an open shop. Some of its members are openly opposed to organized labor, although this cannot be said of the membership as a whole."

"In these branches there is kept what is known to laboring men as a 'black list.' Naturally organized labor is very much opposed to this system."

1,500 HOGS BURNED

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Feb. 4.—Sixteen hundred hogs were burned to death in a fire in the hog house of Morris and company at the National stock yards here tonight. The origin of the fire has not been determined. The damage was estimated at \$50,000.

## HIS MILITARY RECORD UNMARRED—BAKER



GENERAL ENOCH M. CROWDER

## REPORT CROWDER WAS REPROVED DECLARED FALSE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Discussion at the capital of reports that Provost Marshal General Crowder had been reprimanded by General March, chief of staff, led the war department to authorize a statement today that General Crowder's entire military record was unmarred, and to discontinue the origin of the reprimand story.

It was stated that when the second draft was being planned, General March and General Crowder differed over the provision for medical examinations, and exchanged letters on the subject. The language of a brief abstract of General March's letter, which went to division headquarters in the course of departmental routine was construed by General Crowder as implying a reprimand, and he took the matter up with Secretary Baker. The secretary wrote in reply that he found no reprimand intended, but that to make this clear, he had had the language to which the general objected altered.

SEATTLE GRITS HER TEETH AND WAITS STROKE

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 4.—Seattle labor unions, defeated so far in their attempt to secure a general strike in Tacoma and other points, and with their own membership here not unanimous in favoring the step, announced tonight, through their strike conference committee, that all was in readiness for a general strike here at 10 a. m. Thursday. This strike, involving, it is estimated, 6,000 workers, including 25,000 metal trades workers already out in shipyards and contract shops, is said by labor leaders to be the first general strike ever held on the Pacific coast, if not in the country.

The metal trades workers struck for higher wages than those contained in the Macy award, effective until March 31, and the strike of the other unions is sympathetic.

Fresh support for the strikers came today in the announcement, by the Seattle Timber Workers' Union that 3,000 timber workers in this vicinity would quit work Thursday.

The Seattle union of marine firemen announced today that its members would not be affected by the general strike. The Sailors' Union of the Pacific, however, comprising coastwise and offshore sailors, has asked its international organization for permission to leave vessels Thursday.

Marine cooks and stewards are also awaiting word from international headquarters. The masters, mates and pilots union will not participate in the strike.

City authorities will operate municipal light, water and other utilities replacing any strikers with other men. It was announced, and packers will operate their own plants and retail markets; the city-owned street car lines will operate, according to city officials. The cooks' union local announced plans for operating sufficient "soup kitchens" to feed 150,000 persons if necessary, two meals daily, and milk for babies and invalids will be dispensed at ten depots.

Request has been made by American Express company officials for guards for company wagons, if delivery of perishable foodstuffs from station platforms is expected from the company.

Maintenance of telephone and telegraph facilities during the strike still was expected from reports tonight, but the situation concerning these two means of communication was hazy.

## SWEEPING INQUIRY ORDERED BY SENATE INTO ALL PLOTTING

Here's a State That Refuses Ratification

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] HARTFORD, Feb. 4.—Connecticut, through the action of its senate today, is the first state to decline to ratify the federal prohibition amendment. Legislatures of 44 voted for ratification. It is believed that senate action definitely determines the attitude of this state, although the house of representatives, is expected to vote to ratify by a large margin.

## WILLARD MEETS DEMPSEY JULY 4TH-ARRANGED

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—Jack Kearns, manager for Jack Dempsey, tonight reached an oral agreement with "The Champ" whereby he matched Dempsey to meet Jess Willard for \$27,500, and one-third of the motion picture rights. The time and place of the match were not fixed.

Both Kearns and Rickard agreed to post \$500 when the agreement is signed on Dempsey's arrival here from Salt Lake. Rickard will post 25 per cent of Dempsey's share, 60 days before the bout.

Kearns offered to match Dempsey against Willard for one-third of the \$100,000 the champion is to receive, but Rickard refused to pay \$33,333 to the Salt Lake heavyweight and countered with a proposition of \$25,000 and one-third of the moving picture rights. Rickard raised his to \$27,500, and when the deadline had continued some time, Rickard suggested that the size of Dempsey's share of the purse be left to several newspaper men present. A blind bid was taken and Rickard's figures won, almost three to one.

An agreement was reached that legal terms would be drawn up and the contract signed as soon as Dempsey reaches the city, probably not later than Friday.

Willard and Dempsey will have the selection of the referee, who must be agreeable to Rickard, and in case the two fighters cannot agree, the promoter will then name his choice, which will be final. Rickard said that under no circumstances would he act as the referee, as he did in the Johnson-Jeffries fight in Reno on July 4, 1910.

No date can be fixed upon the moving picture rights at present. The syndicate of moving picture men who paid \$150,000 for five-sixths of the Johnson-Jeffries rights, collected \$275,000 on these rights.

Willard Is Agreeable

LAWRENCE, Kan., Feb. 4.—Jess Willard, when told tonight that Jack Kearns, manager of Jack Dempsey, and Tex Rickard, promoter, had reached an agreement to match him with Dempsey, expressed his approval.

"That shows whether Rickard and I are in the same line of business," said Willard. "I am glad to hear it. I can start training and the bout is sure to take place as scheduled."

Dempsey Ready to Sign

OGDEN, Utah, Feb. 4.—Jack Dempsey, aspirant for the heavyweight boxing championship of the world, left Ogden tonight for New York to sign the agreement for a bout with Jess Willard. He also announced that he will seek a match with Georges Carpentier, the French champion, in France, and that he is entirely willing to meet Fred Fulton for another fight at any time.

40 TO 50 CENTS FOR COMING SPRING CLIP

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 4.—Wool growers will receive from forty to fifty cents a pound for the coming spring clip, according to W. McClure, secretary of the National Woolgrowers' association, who returned here today from Washington. McClure went to the capital in the interest of the wool-growers, in an effort to counteract prior to the entrance of this country into the war, as well as since, has caused him to be a much criticised man.

The committee took no action on Mr. Baker's proposal.

W. A. DeFord, representing William R. Hearst, sent to the committee pamphlets containing extracts from editorials and cartoons appearing in Hearst publications, designed to disapprove allegations of pro-German sentiments, with the request that they be made a part of the record. Senator Overman suggested, in view of their volume, that they be made a part of the committee's files without being printed.

Senator Nelson proposed that criticism of Hearst made in speeches and writings by James M. Beck of New York, also be made a part of the record as a counter-irritant.

STOP HUN NEWSPAPERS

BECKMAN, Pa., Feb. 4.—(By the Associated Press).—The British military authorities, according to reports here, have prohibited the publication of the Cologne Zeitung and the Cologne Tageblatt for a period of eight days.

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Sweeping investigation of bolshevism, I. W. W., and other propaganda, was ordered unanimously today by the senate, after two hours of tempestuous discussion, in which several senators declared organizations were plotting to overthrow the American government by violence.

The senate judiciary sub-committee which for more than a year has been investigating pro-German and brewers' propaganda, was authorized by the senate resolution to conduct the new inquiry.

The committee will begin work probably next Friday. The chairman, Senator Overman, said the new investigation would cover a wide range and continue probably after congress adjourns. The resolution, introduced by Senator Walsh of Montana, democrat, and adopted without a roll call or dissenting voice, extended the committee's power to inquire concerning any efforts being made to "propagate in this country the principles of any party exercising or claiming to exercise authority in Russia, whether such efforts originate in this country, or are incited and financed from abroad, and further to inquire into any effort to incite the overthrow of the government of this country or all government by force, or by the destruction of life and property, or the general cessation of industry."

Denounce Sunady Meeting

Senators joined in denunciation of the alleged propaganda, and also of a meeting held here last Sunday, at which the soviet government of Russia was praised as superior to the American form of government. Senator Poinsett of Washington, republican, introduced a resolution calling for investigation, by the department of justice, of the assembly here which was addressed by Representative Mason of Illinois, and at which Representatives Corbin of Ohio and Dill of South Dakota were present. This resolution went over for further discussion.

The senate's action, looking to the suppression of the alleged soviet propaganda, came unexpectedly. Senator Meyer of Montana opened the discussion with criticism of last Sunday's public meeting, held in a theater owned by the government, and said a number of congress who spoke at the meeting in support of the Russian soviet should be expelled.

Senator Kellogg of Minnesota denounced a paragraph in a St. Louis paper, entitled "Lenine's Appeal to the Bolsheviki of America," and said criminal propaganda aimed at a violent overthrow of the government was active in the United States.

Senator Weeks of Massachusetts, republican, declared that the American people did not understand that the real purpose behind the propaganda was the overthrow of their government, and until they do understand, it could not be stamped out.

Borah Deplores Violence

Violence in seeking government reforms was deplored by Senator Borah of Idaho, republican, as unnecessary because of the power held in the American government. He said congress after congress adjourns, "go on the rostrum and preach Americanism."

Senator Walsh asked if the judiciary sub-committee was authorized to investigate such propaganda as that under discussion. Chairman Overman said it was not and Mr. Walsh drafted and presented his resolution, which was adopted.

The resolution was regarded by the sub-committee as authorizing inquiry into the activities of the I. W. W., which organization was referred to by Senator Thomas of Colorado in the senate discussion as "criminal." Senator Kellogg declared that the I. W. W. was seeking to wreck the government by force.

The new inquiry by the Overman committee was ordered as the committee was concluding its long investigation of brewery and German propaganda, report on which was expected to be ready today, but it got into action at once, toward proceeding with the new investigation.

When the committee met early today a long discussion was started by an announcement by Senator Overman that Secretary Baker had refused to give the committee information concerning an investigation by the war department of the pro-German sentiments of F. J. H. von Engelken, former president of the federal farm loan bank at Columbia, South Carolina.

After the discussion had continued some time and Mr. Baker had been severely criticized for his attitude, his letter to Chairman Overman was read. The secretary wrote that he would permit the committee, or its counsel, to examine the record as to Mr. von Engelken, to determine its usefulness to the inquiry, but added that he did not believe the information would be of the "slightest assistance."

Baker Glosses Another

"I do not send the file," Mr. Baker wrote, "but rather take this course because I know you wish to protect an apparently guiltless man from further notoriety."

The report of the military intelligence division of the army, according to an extract quoted by Mr. Baker, said that von Engelken was loyal to the United States, "although his conduct prior to the entrance of this country into the war, as well as since, has caused him to be a much criticised man."

The committee took no action on Mr. Baker's proposal.

Several witnesses testified today as to the extent of the Ford Motor company business in Detroit, and editors of Detroit newspapers were questioned in an attempt to show that not all publications here are favorable to the bolshevik.

## OUTLINES BASIS OF A LEAGUE

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

PARIS, Feb. 4.—President Wilson presided tonight over the committee of the society of nations which had before it the completed project for constituting the league, for discussion article by article. While there is no authoritative information concerning the details of the project, the distribution of printed drafts among the members has disclosed the main features, and these can be summarized as follows:

Two main plans have been presented, which the members of the commission regard as embodying the American views, though both plans are composite, containing the best features from various sources, American, British, French and Italian.

Both plans are being considered together. In an original form the first plan is generally regarded as more democratic, and therefore more acceptable to the small powers, whereas the revised plan is not as acceptable to the small powers, as it eliminates the body from the legislative branch of the proposed organization and is a long step toward the creation of an international supreme council, which a fundamental basis of coded international law.

Legislative-Executive-Administrative

The first plan had three main features—first a legislative branch, on which the great and small nations were equally represented, each as a unit. Second—An executive branch, consisting of two members from each of the great powers, United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, and nine members chosen from the small powers. Third—An arbitration body, chosen constituted a tribunal for determining the issue.

The foregoing, on broad lines, is the project which meets with most favor among the small nations, as they would be represented both on the legislative and executive branches.

Follow Council Organization

It is to be noted that such an organization would follow somewhat the lines of that of the present peace conference, as the legislative branch is analogous to the preliminary session of the conference, while the executive branch, for the great powers, is analogous to the executive sessions.

The revised plans make several important changes. The executive branch remains the same, with the great and small nations represented. The executive branch is modified, however, so as to consist chiefly of the great powers, with two representatives from each, to which others from the smaller powers may be added, when interests especially affecting them are at issue.

The third branch is entirely changed, so as to eliminate the plan of arbitrators and substitute an executive council for the great powers as a tribunal for judging international issues, analogous to the international supreme council.

Small Powers Satisfied

It is to be noted that features which are regarded by the small powers as tending to concentrate the executive and judicial branches in the hands of the great powers, whereas the small powers may be added, when interests especially affecting them are at issue.

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